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our friends who favor us with the and illustrations for publication we rejected articles returned they cases send stamps for that purpose TELEPHONE, BESKMAN 2200.

# McAdoo's Lecture to Some Sullen

Railroad Men.

Mr. McApoo's general order to railroad employees on the subject of courtesy is "a good piece." He serves notice on the two millions that they are not going to be permitted, even if they wished, to be sloppy or disobliging in their service to the ninety-eight millions just because the Gov ernment is running the railroads.

We do not believe that a very great percentage of the two million railroad employees are possessed by the bad spirit which the Director General strongly and justly con-Conscience has the same peaks and walleys among railroad men as among followers of other vocations. Yet, as Mr. McApoo says. he has heard complaints that the public is not receiving as much cour tesy from railroad employees under Government control as it got when the railroads were run privately. The shirker, whether he is in the ticket office or in the freight house, mutters, in response to complaints of delays and incivilities, that "Uncle Sam is running the railroads now," or that "These are McApoo's orders."

Uncle Sam is indeed running the railroads, and every American, whether he uses the railroads or works for them, should do everything in his power to help him run them well. They are the arteries of war The man who himlers their operation by being idle or impolite is a fit companion for the bolder German who. would derail a train. The fact that there is more than one opinion on the broad subject of Government control has nothing to do with the present case. Those who object to that kind of control may have their say when the war is over. Meanwhile America is going to use the railroads to win with. The public is paying the salaries, recently raised, of the rail road men, just as it is paying the expenses of the war; and, as Mr. McApoo remarks:

"The public be damned' policy will in no circumstances be tolerated on the railroads under Government control."

It would be well if the Director General would have that piece of wisdom printed on the pay envelopes of railroad men. It would look well on a card inside of every ticket office. The megaphone operators in passenger stations might shout it once or twice a day to the gatemen. The Government did not take over the railroads for the benefit of anybody but the people of the United States-the same people who permitted Mr. Mc-Apon to increase the railroad men's salaries by \$475,000,000 a year. Besides this, the people are paying three cents a mile where they formerly paid two cents, and they are paying railroad war taxes. They expect more, rather than less, from the railroads and the railroad employees.

Some railroads had fine personal service before the day of Government control, and some had sloppy service. The railroads were not taken over so that service like the Pennsylvania's might be dragged down to the level of the wretched service offered by some badly managed railroads, but in order that uniformly good service like that of the Pennsylvania and other well managed lines should

Mr. McApoo's statement that "every employee who is discourteous to the public . . . is helping partisan or selfish interests to discredit Government control of railroads" does not go far enough. The evil wrought is more than that. The wrongdoer is helping to discourage and delay a public whose whole energy is directed toward the winning of the war.

## The Rice Riots in Japan.

The reported outbreak of extensive popular disturbances in Japan, attributed to the scarcity or hoarding of rice, is a matter of surprise and may cause anxiety to some people in the military cooperation of the Japanese to overcome German activities in Siberia and other parts of Asia. ous warning and the possibility that their origin in pro-German propa-

nternational methods as they have shadowing them, though, are bronzes, it to achieve their own pairry ends. ean disclosed since the beginning of the war.

There are no obvious physical rea-

ons why there should be a present leficiency in the supply of rice in 210,000,000 of bushels, and in the first year of the Russo-Japanese war it was increased to 255,000,000. In Count OKUMA's "Fifty Years of New Japan," published in 1909, the future of Japanese agriculture was most hopefully discussed, and it was conbe doubled in extent but that the enhanced by the application of the principles of scientific agriculture. which are becoming more effective

This prediction was sanctioned by an editor who had been Prime Minlster of Japan and Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is hardly credible that with this potentiality of progress Japanese agriculture has been permitted to languish or deteriorate. On the contrary, the chances are all the other way; so that if there be a real dearth of rice, which constitutes HEINE." the chief food supply of the country. It would seem to be attributable to mismanagement of the rice crop after It is grown rather than to any difficulty in growing it.

In any event, the Government of the Mikado may be relied upon to deal wisely with the disturbances, be the causes political or agricultural or both. Sagaclous statesmanship adequate to the solution of such a problem must exist among a neonle who in half a century have outablished their title to be admitted to the brotherhood of the great powers of the earth.

Japan is an invaluable ally of the other nations arrayed against German aggression; and nothing must be allowed to lessen her helpfulness at the present functure

The Proposed Size of Our Army. A number of students of the struggle in Europe have devoted time and gray matter to speculation as to the size of the army the United States proposes to establish in the course of its war against Germany. Some have said we should raise 5,000,000 men; others have hit on totals larger or smaller as their individual conceptions of the task before us suggested.

The most satisfying estimate of the umber of soldiers we shall put in the field that has come to THE SUN'S otice is that originating in the capable mind of General Payton C. MARCH, Chief of Staff, and by him formally communicated to the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday. General MascH had said that with eighty American divisions on the western front the enemies of Germany would have "a marked supe riority in rifle power" and would be able to force the fighting to a finish. The newspaper report of his state ment continues:

"Asked if the 4,000,000 men it is in ended to have in France by next June 30 - represented the maximum power which America intended to supply, General Mance replied that it was by no means the maximum.

"We intend to supply all the men necessary, no matter how many that

A graduate of West Point, highly trained in mathematics, accustomed to exact computations, General Pex-TOK C. MARCH in this single sentence answered every question that can be asked concerning the size of the army America is building; and he betrayed no secret not shared by his fellow countrymen when he revealed this interesting piece of military information to the enemy.

Melting Germany's Bronse Statue Bronze statues in Germany are going into the melting pot. The world that knows German statuary acclaims the work and is conten that it should continue. German towns are complaining; principally. though, on account of the choice made by the Government experts for the sacrifice. Cologne voices its remonstrance in a protest that the

experts are possessed "with a superstition that royal monuments are indispensable." It objects to the destruction of three statues of Cologue's local heroes, "while there is no scarcity of bronze princes on foot and horseback which the citizens In Ioya, in Nebraska, in Wisconsin would miss less than these venerated and other States of the West there from the traps he gets caught in.

many at the completion of Sieges Allee, Berlin, adorned with thirtytwo statues of his Hohenzollern ancestors, declared that this work represented the best in German art and of sculptors. "I myself," he said, "directed the execution of all these massame artistic rank as the statuary row along the Central Park Mall, the distinction being that there is more of the Allee.

But is there a German town where statues of German royalty do not war with Germany of late have obpredominate? At Cologne's neighbor scured this claudestine war in the of princes, a bronze of the Empress struggle, as Mr. LAVAYETTE YOUNG AUGUSTA and several effigies of the so well puts it, "to prevent Ameri-Kalser. Nuremberg, the birthplace cans from becoming foreigners." The news comes without any previ- of DURER, and of HANS SACHS, and of shows no signs of diminution in en-JOHN PETER VISCHER and ADAM ergy on the part of the enemy. It the riotous demonstrations may have KRAFT, Germany's only two great is entangled with politics, as a mattheir origin in pro-German propa- sculptors—they lived 400 years ago—ter of course. It is a factor in pend-ganda in Japan itself at once occurs has memorials to these men, whom ing Congress elections. Time serving

alty whom the world would willingly

forget. Cologne's neighbor up the Rhine. massiveness. Royal and imperial sacred. It is an enemy. Germany has no love for HEINE, and lern prince. "There is no site left," litical limbo is deep enough and said a Düsseldorfer, "even if the grading enough for them? town wanted to raise a memorial to

There might have been some recompense in the war had it swept Germany clean of royal effigies. Bur they are as safe from the melting pot as the Kalser's six sons are from danger.

#### Jovee Kilmer.

The death of Joyce Kilmen in France, the first of our well known poets to full since America entered the war, brings us up sharply again peoples of the earth are paying. England has lost many of the finest members of her younger choir. RUPERT symbol, and in his company are many of the most accomplished lyrists of Great Britain and France, whose hearts were packed with music for the world, and now are stilled.

The old, pitiful thoughts that were called up by the death of BROOKE recur with the news of KILMER'S fate. It is idle to induige them. Be sure there was nothing pitiful in his conception of his lot. Those familiar with KILMER's work were not surprised to learn that he took the first opportunity to get to France after international law. his country went to war. He was much the crusader, in poetry, in prose, in life itself. But this was not the whole of him, nor the part of him that will be most tenderly remembered. The grace and music of his lyrics, particularly the briefer ones in his volume "Trees and Other Poems," bespeak a mind as sensitive to beauty as it was to the wrongs to which he gave battle.

American poetry has lost a pleasng and distinctive voice. Not many writing to-day had the delicacy of fancy and expression that was everywhere present in Kilmer's poems. At a time when much of contemporary verse is so blatant and "virile." this delicacy and the nice reticence that is at once good taste and good art invested his poems with a rare charm. It will be regretted that he left so slender a quantity of poetry behind him; but the two slight volumes are a pleasing monument, finely and privileges of other nations. wrought.

## Still at the Old Game.

Mr. LAFAYETTE Young, chairman of the Iowa Council of National De fence, in a communication to our neighbor the Times throws some interesting light on the still acute problem the people of his own and adjacent States are facing in the mutter of extirpating Germanizing influences aggressively busy in Western churches, schools and entire communities of these pestiferous foreign intriguers.

Contrasting conditions here in our State of New York with those in his own State of Iowa, he says:

"In New York you are undertaking speak and write the English language. Out here we are struggling to prevent American born children from being educated to speak German to the neglect of of a gas service which they propose the English language. In other words, you are struggling to make Americans out of foreigners, and we are struggling to prevent Americans from being converted into foreigners."

That puts the matter in a nutshell. are German settlements, German Cologne is the "Cathedral City of schools and German churches where-Germany." and once it boasted of in no language other than German is being the centre of Rhine valley art. | tolerated. In Nebraska investigations But Cologfie fails in true sympathy by the State Council of National Dewith modern German sculpture. The fence revealed instances of pupils in Kaiser, addressing the artists of Ger- German schools being punished for Mexico. speaking English. These investigasome places schools teaching English either had to be closed entirely or were conducted with a merely nomwas a model for future generations inal attendance, whereas the German schools were overcrowded. All this is the direct result of a deliberate, orterpleces." The Sieges Allée, accord- ganized plan of encroachment backed ing to impartial critics, has about the by communities blighted with a preponderance of Germans, as well as by nationwide associations like the now nominally defunct German-American Alliance.

More stirring events in our open to any mind familiar with German the world gladly remembers. Over politicians are taking advantage of

hideous as they are massive, of They are truckling to the Hun enemy Wittlesbach and Hohenzollern roy- within our gates while our soldiers are laying down their lives facing

the Hun enemy at the front, There is but one way out of it, and Japan. The average crop of rice is Disseldorf, is peopled with royal effi- that way is force, force to the limit gles. Düsseldorf in one of its stages There is no room here for isolated boasted of a provincial academy of German speaking communities wagart. It abandoned art, however, for ing open or clandestine war upon the the more profitable industry of mix- language and traditions of the United ing mustard. The one memorial to States. Still less is there room here the town's only distinguished citizen for German schools and German propis a board over the doorway of a aganda spreading pulpits. Until the fidently predicted not only that the house falling into decay; the board war is over at least, there is no cultivated lands in the empire would bears the scarcely legible inscription, sound, reason for the continuance "Here Heinbich Heine was born." here of German language newspapers. productivity of all would be greatly The bronze of the Elector John That language has been made the WILLIAM, "erected according to the chosen vehicle for treason to our instiinscription by the citizens, but in tutions, for undermining our nationreality by the Elector himself," is the allty, for the attempted destruction pride of the town on account of its of all that we hold most dear and

As for that vile breed of poli with each wave of sentiment for ticians who would grovel under the honoring him at his birthplace there Hun feet and lick the foul Hun boots would appear a new bronse of a for- for votes, what degree of contumely, gotten elector or of some Hohenzol- of scorn and lonthing, what black po-

### The Kaiser in International Law.

The Kalser has caused a message o be sent to the Burgomaster of Frankfort in which the officials and people of that city are assured that the Emperor "deeply sympathizes in the misfortune which has befallen the tually acquire a considerable sum. open town of Frankfort as the re sult of an enemy attack which was contrary to international law and claimed many victims."

No doubt the Kalser is consider ably stirred by the effect produced to a realization of the price that the by Allied air raids on Frankfort Those raids have had a most dis turbing influence on German civil lans. But why does the great crimi-BROOKE has become a legend and a nal under international law drag in that code he has violated in every provision which seemed to ber him from attaining his ambittons?

The Kaiser began the war with the lawless, criminal, indefensible in vasion of Belgium, a nation not only entitled under international law to immunity from his attack, but to the protection of whose neutrality Ger many was specifically bound by sol emn treaty. Luxemburg also was seized and is held in bondage by the Kaiser's arms in cynical contempt of

The whole business of murder by U-boats, the sinking of unarmed mer chantmen without warping, the de struction of neutral ships and the killing of their crews, is carried or by Germany in defiance of interna tional law. THE SUN has shown that the destruction of American fishing boats not only violates international law but is done in complete contempt of treaty engagements of Ger many with the United States, entered into with the greatest care and par ticularly designed to endure even hough the two Powers be at war.

German air raids on English and French open towns have been planned, organized, carried out, not once, but many times, without regard to international law, until the civi lized world has been forced to woog nize, reluctantly and against its will that for Germany there is no interna tional law that conserves the rights

International law has been macked Germany in its treatment of civilians in every nation German armies have invaded: whenever a hospital has been attacked, wherever an ambulance ship has been torpedoed.

And yet the head and front, the titular chief and principal beneficiary of German crime, has the audacity to appeal to international law Could hypocrisy go further?

The American army is all creameneral PETTON C. MARCH. Pure, unadulterated, rich; let us de justice to this splendid fighting force

ocasionally.

Pight, hoe or hike .- The order to th

A "conscientious objector" who objection is based on cowardes is to have foreign born children taught to likely to find the harvest field as unpleasant a place as a trench.

The German military authorities re recruiting men to form the nucleus to maintain after the close of the war. Candidates should prepare themselves to go before a board of examiners headed by the Generalissimo of th armies now beating Germany.

Prince Ruppapeur is in sore need of his vacation, to recuperate from the strain of extricating the Crown Prince

Forn plans tractor plants in Mexico-Will put profits back into the business -- Newspaper headline.

This would be a peaceful invasion the purpose and effect of which no even the most malignant German agi tator could conceal from the people of

### tions also uncovered the fact that in DO THEY SEE IN THE DARK scientific Explanation of the Eyes of Mosquitoes Demanded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: mosquitoes see in the dark or do they

Last night one found me in bed and ne room was pitch dark. I heard him bussing like a distant airplane as he sircled above me. He grazed my exposed arm twice before he stung me made several voyages of discovery. on the thumb, but I got him before he got away. In the morning I found a blotch of

had injected his virus. Do you suppose that mosquito saw

New York, August 19.

Graybeards Up to Forty-six. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Does 45 inclusive mean up to the time man becomes 45 years old or up to the page 296, a complete verification of the fact above stated may be found.

New York, August 17.

## IDLE PHILOSOPHY.

"I have always looked on money," said the Idle Philosopher, "as being something skin to the manna which was given to the children of Israel to live on in the wiklerness. It generally comes to me, when it does come, in a fashion that seems more or less miaculous. I work for it, it is true, but I work for so many things which I

when I get paid.
"But there is another respect in which it resembles manna. In order to get any real satisfaction out of it I have to use it the same day it comes. If I keep it overnight it always in volves trouble, and generally disap-"I know that this course is not gen-

erally approved. Other philosophera teach the wisdom of saving as much s possible for future use, and I cheer fully admit that people who can do that sometimes find advantages in it which I miss by my habit.

"Not everybody can do it, though To hoard up money requires natural aptitude or careful training, which, to be serviceable, must begin very early in life. In fact, it should begin as soon as a child knows what a cent is for. Otherwise much effort is

"Once fixed, however, it sometimes produces amazing results, but only in case it is progressive, so to say. a man continues to save pennics through life as he did at the beginning he is not likely to go far, but if he turns his attention to dollars. then to tens, hundreds, thousands and millions, progressively, he may even-"There are those who consider this

worth doing, but I am unable to see what is gained by putting aside a few million dollars from time to time "I can imagine readily enough what would do with a hundred dollars I had it, and I could perhaps find a

yond that it seems foolish to go.'

### SPOKEN LATIN.

We Say "Kikero," but the Germans Call Him "Tsitsero."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: view of the many misconceptions regarding the pronunciation of Latin I should like to offer a few observations In France, Italy and Germany, Latin

is taught according to the Continental system, although each one of them employs a different pronunciation, as I shall The barbarous English system, as

one of the several measures introduced as the result of a broad educational reform in America, has fortunately been driven from out our academic halls and we now teach what is known as the Roman pronunciation.

To say that this method of instrucon is dictated by the result of Ger man scholarship is not strictly true. Let us take, for instance, the "Clcero." According to our system we teach it as if it were written "Kikero but the Germans pronounce it as "Tait sembling to in the word "lets," and the The question then arises. Did the

Latins pronounce C and G as hard before the vowels E and I? We find this same word in Greek documents written Kikeron, so it is evident they heard the hard palatal sound, which is represented by the Greek "kappa" (k) In early Latin the hard sound of G was represented by the symbol C. survival of this is seen throughout later Latin, for the abbreviations of the proper monns "Calus" and 'Gnaeus' "C." and "Cn." respectively. It is also of interest to note that

alphabet, corresponds to C, the third letter of the Latin alphabet. It was not until ca. 293 B. C. that the G was introduced into Latin to represent the then C began to replace K. The latter however, was retained in abbreviations K.K. (calumniae causa), &c.

aroused some difference of opinion. changeably with U. so that we have when preceding a vowel should be pronounced like the English W is, I think,

We know that in the older period such a word as "larua" (found in Plautus) is pronounced as a trisyllable: la-ru-a. In the classical period and under the Empire this U no doubt attained a sort of semi-vocalic value, but did not become disyllable; it is to be rapid glide from the U to the following vowel, as in the French "out."

I might add, as a matter of interest. that the W sound in English is of Germanie origin. Thus, the word "war" goes back to "werra" (quarrel), and the corresponding W sound is found in the Romance tongues represented by and in Spanish and Italian "guerra." Before we attempt to reform our sys-

tem of pronunciation let us find ou how much our Latin teachers in schools know about it. It may not be the fault of the system. If there are other points in doubt

shall be glad to answer any inquiry pertaining thereto. WILLIAM C. WELLS, Jr. RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick

N. J., August 19.

#### HENRY HUDSON. Biographical Data Concerning the Great River's Namesake.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Henry not Hendrick) Hudson was an English navigator. He was a citizen of London where he had a house. About 1607 he appears to have been

employed as a ship captain by the Muscovy or Russian Company, an English concern organized to promote the discovery of a northerly passage to China, the time clause and time modified relaone of the founders of which company was his grandfather, also named Henry Hudson, who was an Alderman of London, and under this employment Hudson In 1669 the Dutch East India Com

pany, then newly reorganized, invited Hudson to Amsterdam to take charge blood where I smashed him and a of an expedition in search of a north swelling the size of a hive where he east passage, which he accepted. His contract with the Dutch company and probably still is) on file at The may cause anxiety to some people in Coblenz. Hohenzollern bronzes have rear, which none the less is still going my thumb, or did he smell it. or just Hague, where it was discovered by tooth paste manufacturers to quit sweet those nations which are relying upon the town to themselves, with statues on with little diminished vigor. The Minister there. It bore date January 6. 1609. In this contract he is named "Henry Hudson" and he signed it "Henry Hudson." As he did not understand Dutch an interpreter was needed. In "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Ameri can Biography" (1888), volume III

> W. P. DOUGLASS. BLOGAFIELD, N. J., August 19.

## A Theory of High Costs That Over

looks Several Important Factors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many of the wage increases that are being granted in different parts of the coun try are, under present conditions, ughly justified, but the general tendency toward excessive and repeated ncreases is radically wrong and is leading to results that are deplorable and outrageous. Even if laboring peo ple in general were benefited, instead of only the powerful unions, as was

would not be avoided. The main evil I have in mind is the steadily declining value of money. Increasing wages increase the cost of production and the cost of living, and the purchasing power of money goes down and down. Compared with its value ton or fifteen years ago a dollar to-day to worth hardly more than one-half, and if the wages and profits for all classes of people are increased proportionately as in all fairness would be necessary the value will fall to one-third or lowe thousands of poor women whom he treated in the hospitals and by thou-This means that all savings accounts, stocks and bonds, life insurance policie and all other definitely fixed funds and incomes, which millions of people have so faithfully provided for old age and for their families, are being gradually undermined and destroyed.

nostly the case in the past, the evils

Instead of advancing wages higher and higher and permitting prices to follow, the aim must be to get gradback to the normal standard of value, so that the investments, deposit and incomes of the millions who have been so shamefully plundered are reition to the movement to restore the standard of value and remove this sigantic wrong; but the truth once clearly seen can never again be ob far off, will be attained in the end. CTRUS H. ESHLEMAN.

LUDINGTON, Mich., August 16.

#### LOUIS THE LATINIST. He Rejected the German Style When He Was Fourteen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: come to the rescue of the proper pro-nunciation of the Latin "v." Most of the arguers are far from the mark. The Latin "v" has the sound of our 'v" as in "vein." No word in the Latin languages begins with "w," Physically, Latin could not get the twist of the lips to form the closed articulation of our "we." All their words are pronounced with an open mouth. The neares to "we" is the Gallie "out." And they, the Frenchmen, seeing a "w" would no how to form their lips to enunclate the "w" properly-Englishwise never as an initial letter.

When I heard, at 14, the change Latin pronunciation from "Cicero" to "Kikero," instinctively I revolted, and kept to the true Latin way. No "I" s pronounced like our "i," as in ice True Latin is this: Vel'nee, vee'dee vee'cee. The best rule to follow is to study Italian, and use an open mout when speaking Latin, every syllable distinct, all vowels long. This will insure the classic tone, which means a mu sical, austere and dignified quas declamatory delivery of language. Latin tongues, in their purity, are bes for a singer. Simple reason: mostly words.

When I pen down a verse for one of my musical vocal compositions the English words are so well chosen tha the stanza sounds like Italian of pures Roman. But a very few song writer can attain to this my monopoly.

LOUIS M. EILSHEMIUS. Supreme Spirit of the Spheres.

## WITH THE CRITIC'S EYE. Vain Is the Search for Flawless Eng.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sign put up by the police of Summit. to ward off garden thieves fills with joyous envy other struggling war To those whose vegetable patches, or "uel." To say that this letter representing many weary hours of toll. irrigation and prayers, are exposed as a constant temptation to ruthless, and perhaps weak, mortals, it would seem that the Summit police should be praised for manfully interposing even a badly worded plea between erring humankind. several hundred dozen luscious reasting

ears, ripening tomatoes and sundry. Anybody who has a thing or two to do with coaxing combinations from a supposed, rather, that there was a typewriter that will pass before the pub lid eye without giving it a squint appremake a garden perpetrate an overt fet of the sentient will, namely "thievery." However, thievery is something that every well regulated bluecoat abhors devotedly. So a well meaning one should of a man, ruddy, well shaven and sleek, not be blamed for stuttering in his even in his blue jumper. composition in so good a cause

So, too, by the way, when it comes to sleuthing out the day's rhetorical, grammatical and ethical mess, it is hard to tell who needs the most sympathy, the sadly harassed war gardeners, the poor, at once, unliterary, protective minded, noble hearted police of Summit who write "Thou shalt not steal" signs that won't parse, or their friend the critic. For glancing down the same page of Thursday's Sun, there appears in Mr. Sackett's able, enlightening review on the old New York Custom House, in the next column but one, in noble, lachrymal prose asking our tears for poor Preston King, the following:

The task was Herculean. In the brief space of a few weeks, during which time his office had been filled, probably daily, with an army of hungry office seekers, all of whom it was impossible for him to satisfy. King went to the river and drowned himself.

tellectual satisfaction is with which side of the compounded action to associate tive. In other words, which hurt King the worst-the weeks apparently consumed in making a short journey to the river, or the long drowning that he apparently perpetrated on himself? YONKERS, August 19. E. H. C.

## Hooverized Tooth Paste.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: would respectfully suggest that one way to Hooverize on sugar would be for the tooth paste manufacturers to quit sweet-It is too maddening to be able to taste the stuff and yet be unable to eat it. HELEN S. K. WILLCOX. Nekth Norwich, August 19.

Forecasting Illineis Events. From the Marian Republican. After dinner the Rev. John Wolverte "Man shall not

we by bread alone."

## THE PERIL OF HIGH WAGES. PROFESSOR POZZI, THE GREAT SUR. GEON KILLED BY A MADMAN.

A French Savant Distinguished in Many Fields Besides That is Which He Won Fame.

upon whom he had performed an opera-

tion for a cerebral lesion, but whom he

turbance, was obsessed with the idea

that the famous surgeon was responsi-

mented state resolved to avenge him-

self upon the scientist who had done

his utmost to restore him to normality.

Professor Pozzi had a wide acquaint-

ance in Paris, where he is mourned by

sands more in aristocratic and artistic

circles, where he was a welcome

riend. In the course of his long pro-

fessional life he had been a surgeon

especially with regard to the diseases

States, made known in France the

splendid discoveries made by our com-

aboratory, discoveries which found a

fruitful application in the treatment

In his youth Pozzi was a splendidly

andsome man, one of the most per

fect types of masculine beauty that I

have ever seen, and, despite the years,

he had aged very little outwardly. An

s in existence. In it he is pictured

draped in his red robe of professor of

sors of the four faculties, literature.

aw, medicine, and science, are the only

ones in France who have preserved

the pomp of this costume. Pozzi kept

this air of a Doge of Venice with

The great preoccupation-I had

almost said the principal ambition-

of this illustrious surgeon, to whom

no honor was lacking, was to live as

a gentleman. He was a magnificent

orseman, and in the salles d'armes

fencer of the first order. He would lay

vealing nothing of the amateur.

hospitals

which he went through life.

of women.

of war wounds.

From Milton V. Engder, London representative of Tus Bux. The assassination of Dr. Pozzi in | him one day into conflict with Anatola Paris has ended the useful life of one France in an amusing way. The of the most illustrious of French sur- latter, in the course of his travels in seons and perhaps the one most widely Turkey, had discovered in the sho known in England and the United of a Jewish merchant a Greeign States. He was the victim of a man statue of a good period.

take it with me," he said to the dealer, "but if you should come to Paris or was unable to cure. This man, owing business, fetch it with you and I to increased sufferings and mental dis-Some time later the Syrian Jer made the voyage with the statue only, instead of taking it to Anatos France; he knocked at Pozzi's door "I thought," said he ingenuously that a great surgeon must make more money than a novelist and that you would pay me more." He was not mistaken; Pezzi bought the statue Anatole France bore him a grudge for a few days only, and later on heard the pair of them laugh over

the incident. But above all, Dr. Pozzi was in imitably gracious toward women Sometimes this graciousness was, if in the hospitals, a professor of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and had made many innovations in surgery. may so express myself, a trifle surgical. To a lady who said to him one day, "Oh, doctor, how nice you are to us." he replied diseases of women at the Broca Hos-"I do what I can. I can boast that

pital, where he was surgeon in chief of all the surgeons who have ever for thirty years. He was 71 years old operated on women, I am the one who and had almost ceased operating. His has left the smallest scars; I am too art demands the vigorous hands and great an admirer of their beauty ; the clear sight of the man who has wish to destroy it." not yet passed maturity. But he al-One of the last times that I had the ways continued to take a passionate

pleasure of meeting Pozzi before the nterest in everything pertaining to war was at a table where were assen his profession. It was ife who, as bled the Vicomtesse de Mailles, the the result of a journey to the United poetess; the Duchess de Polyriac and another literary woman who signs to her greatly appreciated articles in the Figuro. Besides Alfred Capus and M. Etlenne, the former Secretary for War, there was a doctor whose name I have forgotten. But have not forgotten his rubicund phys. ognomy and his air of authority. He was what is called a "medecin a He passed his life saying "Don't eat that, ladies: don't drink admirable portrait of him by Sargent this." Which made a great impres sion on all.

"I don't understand him," murmured Pozzi in my ear. "From my youth up I have always said to myself that if I could not have an agreeable life and a long one I'd rather have the agreeable one. And you see that has not prevented me from har ing a long one too."

And while he drank his Burgindy and ate truffles with the appetite of a young man, I admired his majestic and almost youthful head. The medness of a patient cut short his existence, for he ought to have lived long years yet.

down the lancet to take up the post's He was honored with a military pen; last year, in the Revue de Paris, funeral in virtue of his rank as Surmight have been seen two sonnets by geon-General. The religious service him, sonnets which had real merit, rewas celebrated at the Protestant He was a real lover of the arts, and Church in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. The President of the Republic and the operating theatres of his decorated by artists of was present, as well as M. Clementalent. He bought their pictures. He ceau, who was a personal friend of also bought the antique that brought Professor Pozzi.

## A PREACHER MARINER.

The Rev. Paul P. Boggs Finds Sallor's Life the Life to Lead.

From the Merchant Marines, Working as a "rookle" saflor aboard the training ship Governor Cobb at the proved Intensely interesting Atlantic base of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service the Rev. Paul Plunkett Boggs, a young minister from South Carolina, has found the key to success and happiness by acrubbing

To a reporter for the Merchant Mar- times it is the scientific method against iner, who found him on the hurricane deck of the Cobb, a mop in one hand and the trained mind invariably is willing pall of suds in the other, "Parson" to teach those about him, and the Boggs admitted frankly that he had suit is that Uncle Sam will get a corps learned and unlearned more in the past of experts." month than he ever thought was pos-

while I was preaching patriotic sermons | the Cobb. down in Greenwood," said the young minister, "but I have just woke up to what real living is. I have watched undreds of boys come into this service to sea. Right here I want to say and settle down to the new order of we have no pessimists in this service hings almost without batting an eye- all the boys are optimistic over the lash; this uncomplaining spirit is gen- outlook, although, of course, some gro uine sacrifice, and it shows that it is real men that are enrolling here to crush to ses-and who can blame them we the Kaiser. I like to study them."

As he stood there on the top deck of the Cobb, looking out over Boston Har- Fortunately, however, this feeling so bor and whiffing up the clear air of the passes away. summer day it was quite apparent that "Parson" Boggs was a big. portly figure

While the minister was explaining to the Merchant Mariner man how he was enjoying his new life his instructor in seamanship discovered a place down aft where some mopping up had to be done

"Oh, Boggs," he called, without noticing that the minister had company, come down here with your mop pail." Hesitating not a second and without the least embarrasement the young minister picked up his mop and pail and with the same long, dignified gait that used to take him down the sisle of the recruiting agent of the Merel little Greenwood church he moved down the deck. His hat was slightly back on his head and one could not help but like him, so comfortable did he appear and so unrestrainably fond of life.

Veras. In telling about his Mr. Boggs said that one of the ant parts of the journey was not parts of the jo

The particular job that the seamanship instructor had found was a difficult one, but the minister approached it with the assurance of a conqueror and in a jiffy it was finished.

"You know," said he, looking up at he Merchant Mariner man, who had followed him, down aft, "I find that the best way to do a job well is to dig into it at once. Sometimes I used to dillydally over a sermon and often I have put it off until the last minute; up here, hough, I have discovered in my new work that nothing is hard unless I make It seemed as if every one was "

"You seem to be in pretty good physical trim," suggested the reporter. In some instances he had a "Yes," replied the minister. "A fel- to impart to persons he was low to grapple vigorously with his life for. In other instances he had notice problems has to keep himself in con- those who were on his trail. dition to do his best. I try to do just lins was here, there and ever that and it works out pretty well. It and he kept his tongue was: did in the ministry and I know it will people. He was a will of the

After this the talk turned to the min- lins was a myth. However later's first days on the Meade. "The life of an apprentice," he ven- many arrests were made on tured, 'is full of diversified tasks, pone citizens assaulting innocent o irksome as to become dull. While I were pointed out as the main

want to assure you that I made mass

friends. Mr. Boggs says that there were store of college men scattered through the ,000 recruits on the Meade when started his life as an emeryo sail and he admits his studies in psychology ally, the minister says that in more ways than one his college education helps him in scrubbing decks and pe-

ishing brass. "The trained mind is quickest t grasp the easiest and best way of the ing, he commented. the haphazard way. But the man wit

The Rev. Mr. Boggs says he get he first real thrill out of his work when the was transferred from the Meads

"This was the greatest day I had etperienced in the service," he cause it meant that soon I would s very pessimistic on their first trip out they think airs up with them? enough to cause any one to grow h!

Already Mr. Boggs has been several trips and he counts it as a '8' treat to view the gorgeous and is unfolded on the Maine true He sa he feels certain that the good This in the service more than counterparts the few hardships, which reads are t hardships at all, he says, if viewed from

the proper perspective. Mr. Boggs graduated from the byterian College of South Carolina ! year and it was while studying ! and preaching in Greenwood hat was seized with the spirit the to sea. After discussing with his wife and S. C. Hodges. rine, he decided this branch of vice was best suited to ant parts of the journey was his to New York, where he had never ticular appeal to the young from the South and much of his and time is spent across the har on Mr. Boggs is married and if he

## The Hunt for Tom Collins

mains in this section of the

was in my early teens the te-Tom Collins was suddenly made family hunt for an individual having that

for Tom Collins continued for a was on the Meade there were as many had accused them of all softs : as 1,000 men on board at one time, and Does any old timer know how I was given plenty of opportunity to Collins joke started and in all become acquainted with them, and I New York, August 19. 2.